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NAVY CHAPLAINS BULLETIN

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NAVY CHAPLAINS BULLETIN

Published quarterly by the Chaplains Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, as a source of information and inspiration to all Navy Chaplains.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS

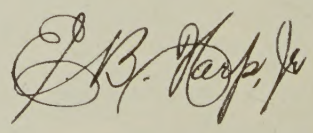
EASTER 1956

It is disturbing but true that many modern writers and speakers, in depicting the overall world situation, paint a picture of darkness and shadows. This has been caused, in part, by the many political, economic and social forces which today are creating tensions and pressures in practically every area of human existence. There are some who can see but little hope for our anguished world.

I suspect that when darkness closed in that first night on Calvary, many were troubled and confused by the tragic turn of events. The disciples were a dejected group. Their hopes and dreams seemed to have died with Him. The cause for which they had been struggling appeared to be a lost one.

But then on Easter Morning something happened. Jesus broke the shackles of the tomb. With the result that in those same disciples was born a new faith and courage; different from anything they had ever known before. Jesus was alive. Sin, in all its many forms, and death must ultimately go down to defeat. They raised their eyes from an empty tomb into the face of the living Christ.

This is the message of faith and victory which is ours to proclaim: May this Easter be for each of you and those whom you serve, one of real joy as we commemorate the greatest of all victories - Christ's Victory of life over death and the grave.



E. B. HARP JR.
Chief of Chaplains.

Cover Picture: Easter dawn service on the flight deck of the carrier USS RANDOLPH (CVA-15).

Leadership and the Protection of Moral Standards and Character Education Program

An address made before the Leadership and Career Conference of Professors of Naval Science, 7 December 1955, BuPers.

Lt John J. O'Connor, CHC, USN

The Secretary of Defense memorandum alluded to has been appropriately applied to the Naval Establishment through BUPERS INSTRUCTION 1743.2: The Protection of Moral Standards.

Paragraph 3 of this Instruction, in describing its mission, very fittingly calls the protection and development of moral standards a responsibility of LEADERSHIP.

The concept of the line officer in the protection of moral standards is at least as old as the regulations governing the Navy of the United Colonies during the Revolution.

NAVY REGULATIONS 0702(a) and 0709(1) today is almost a verbatim repetition of their first regulations. BuPers Instruction 1743.2 merely reiterates and reemphasizes this responsibility.

In the protection and development of moral standards, the example of the commanding officer and all others in positions of military leadership is of major importance. Admiral Kinkaid once observed:

"Unless and until officers conduct themselves at all times as officers should, it is useless to demand and hopeless to expect any improvement in the enlisted ranks."

"Matters of correct attitude, personal conduct, and awareness of moral obligations do not lend themselves to control by a set of rules or to scientific analysis... Many methods of instruction and different approaches to teaching them will present themselves. Each naval officer must consider himself an instructor in these matters and the future tone of the naval service will depend on the sincerity which he brings to this task."

Consequently, in implementing its phase of the protection of moral standards and character education program, the Chaplains Division has remained acutely aware of the grave importance of strong moral leadership on the part of the command, and all persons in authority. The Division has concerned itself, not simply with relationships between chaplains and men, but between military leaders and men.

Everyone's Problem

This has been so, because the Chaplains Division has recognized clearly that the problems of military leadership are the problems of chaplains, and vice versa. There are no problems unique to chaplains in the United States Navy; there are no problems unique to any division, department, or individuals. Every Navy problem is everyone's problem.

In other words, we must never think that the problems of naval leaders concern military efficiency, while the problems of chaplains concern moral or spiritual efficiency. We cannot compartmentalize human persons; they

are, and act as, units. The ancient theory that all a soldier needs is a full belly, a warm bed, a jug of liquor and a woman, is obviously ridiculous.

More and more we have come to realize that every problem which affects military personnel -- their entire welfare -- is the problem of the command, the subordinate officers, the Naval Establishment. There are few commanding officers today, if any, who would adopt the position: "I don't care what my men do on the beach -- I am concerned about their shipboard efficiency." We know from bitter experience that what they do on the beach reflects on what they do aboard ship, and vice versa.

Rear Admiral James Fife has noted: "I believe the attitude of the Captain is reflected in the Wardroom and the attitude of the Wardroom is reflected throughout the ship. The thinking and behavior of our personnel ashore is indicative of and reflects their thinking and behavior aboard ship. If it is sound in one place it is good in the other."

Some of the Problems

What are some of the problems affecting the Nation, the Naval Establishment, the welfare of personnel? What are some of the dangers to which BuPers Instruction 1743.2 refers when speaking of "The cheapening of moral standards (which) must inevitably result in the lowering of morale and in the undermining of legitimate authority?"

In the grave area of Absenteeism, the situation is frightening. The cost to the armed services for a year is over $100,000,000. Many theories have been advanced to account for this. Chaplains feel that a major reason is moral irresponsibility -- hence the reason for the moral approach to the situation.

In the area of venereal disease, despite all medical measures taken, V.D. continues to be a grave problem in the military establishment. The loss in time and money is fantastic. But even more important what is the loss in lives -- not physically, but morally, emotionally, spiritually? What damage has been done that in many cases may be irreparable, by promiscuity and perversion of every description? How can we build a solid America on this sort of quicksand?

In the use of narcotics, the situation is equally alarming: In two weeks in Japan, five men died from overdoses of pure heroin - sold to them at costs obviously designed to induce the habit. The Kefauver committee maintains that the seduction of troops in this manner is a specific design of Communist China -- beyond the range of rumor. In Manchuria, the largest opium producing factory in the world has been reopened. Money pours into Communist coffers, while our national defenses are dangerously weakened.

In the area of black marketing -- the situation remains grave, with only time preventing description of the disciplinary action which has had to be taken against both Armed Forces officers and men in this regard.

Recently the Chief of Chaplains spent some time with the Kefauver committee investigating delinquency. The conditions this committee discovered defy description. No crime statistics or FBI figures which most people have ever seen can begin to compare with the frightful truth. In the area of the most unspeakable sexual perversion, pornographic literature, motion pictures, and similar catergories, conditions are unbelievably shocking, threatening our entire National security.

It will interest military leaders to learn that various governments have protested to the United States about the flow of these things into their countries -- in the Philippines, for example, shameful to say, through our own military bases.

These are moral and spiritual problems. Does it take much thought to recognize their implications in relation to military efficiency, and to the defense of America at large?

The gravely alarming crime rate - murder, rape, burglary, assult, and so forth - is generally well known. Figures indicate that a major crime is committed every 18 seconds in America, including a murder every 44 minutes, a rape every 32 minutes, a burglary every minute and a quarter. These figures are compiled generally from civilian life.

Captain Joshua L. Goldberg, CHC, USNR, 3ND Chaplain was selected as the Navy "Chaplain of the Year" at the "Four Chaplains Award Dinner" sponsored by the Alexander D. Goode Lodge of B'nai B'rith, New York City, 4 February, 1956. The annually honored chaplains are selected for "consecrated service and idealism" to interfaith goodwill during the past year.

A Positive Movement

Now the Memorandum from the Secretary of Defense cited by the Chief of Chaplains was aimed, in part, at these problems. Consequent to that memorandum, and acting upon the directive of the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Holloway and General Shepard jointly issued BuPers Inst. 1743.2. This instruction formalizes a program designed partially to help the command meet some of its problems in these areas. This is by no means the total purpose of the program: primarily, it is positive, not designed simply to meet these negative problems, acute though they are. Positively it attempts to assist in the development of real character, to aid personnel in becoming mature, secure individuals, living in peace and harmony with themselves, their neighbor, and God, fulfilling their responsibilities to family and country. This Instruction directed that certain action be taken. The action is to be taken by all military leaders, using their various subordinate officers in accordance with their specialities. The chaplain is the chief adviser to the command, according to paragraph 4b of the Instruction.

What is some of the action to be taken:

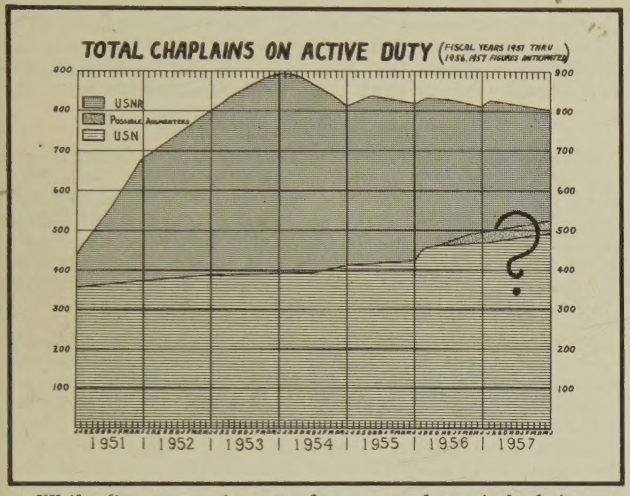
(1) Off-duty Activity

The command must concern itself, not only with the on board activities of personnel, but with their off-duty and leisure activities as well. All the speeches and the preaching, all the instructions in the world, will accomplish little or nothing, unless the entertainment standards are kept at the highest moral level, unless movies shown, literature read, phonograph recordings, pinups, etc., are everything they should be. To talk to men about the preservation of moral standards, on the one hand, and, on the other, to encourage them by word or example, by

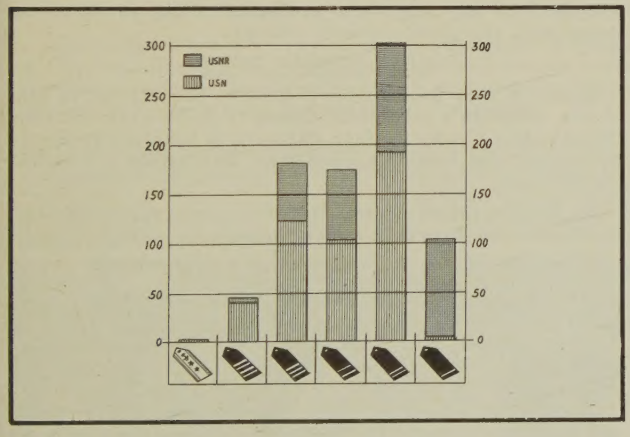
continued on page 13

From Procurement Desk J-12

In order that all chaplains on active duty may be informed concerning the development of the Chaplain Corps, be aware of the reason why the Augmentation Program has been limited to Lieutenant and Lieutenant (junior grade) chaplains, and understand some of the technical problems connected with the writing of individual orders, a series of charts are presented. These charts were explained at the recent Supervisory Chaplains' Conference in Memphis, Tennessee and are here summarized. Charts prepared by Chaplain R. W. Radcliffe.

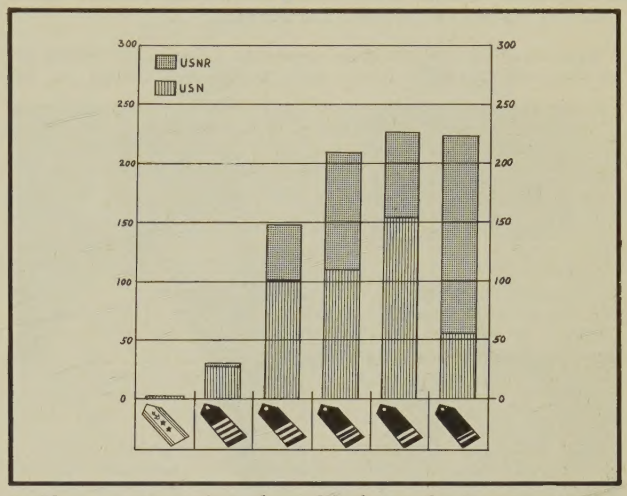


While five years is not a long enough period of time to make definite conclusions, it is interesting to note the trend during the past five years within the Chaplain Corps. During this time the Corps increased from about 450 chaplains on active duty to almost 900 chaplains and now has been decreasing again. Through all this time there has been continuous and steady growth in the USN commissioned chaplains as the attached chart portrays. The gradual growth of Regulars in relation to the Reserves on active duty means that the Corps is becoming more stabilized and there is not as great an influx and egress as heretofore. (See Chart I)

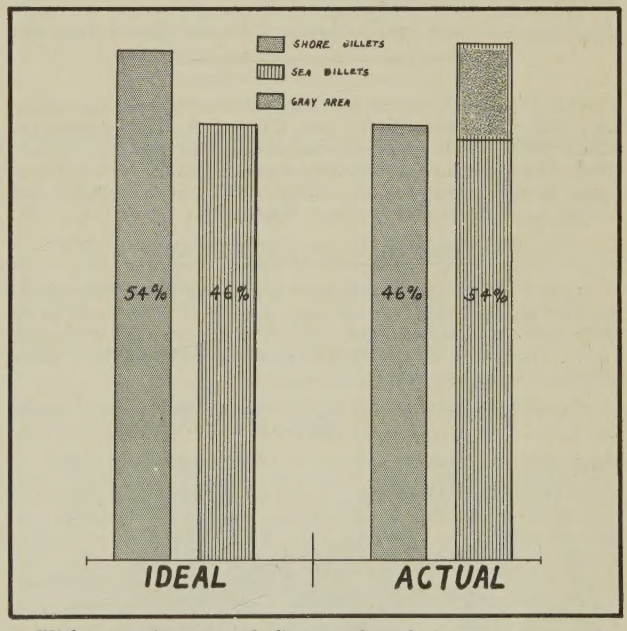


The accompanying chart (II) displays the ingrade of the Chaplain Corps (Active Duty) when all of the chaplains on active duty who were selected for promotion during fiscal year 1956 have actually been promoted.

Because 50% of the Chaplain Corps is Lieutenant Commanders or above and only 45% of the chaplain billets is rated as Lieutenant Commanders or above, this chart graphically reveals why it has become necessary to order chaplains of higher rank to billets which were formerly occupied by chaplains of lower rank. It also shows the necessity of placing the emphasis of the Augmentation Program on Lieutenant (junior grade) chaplains and why no Active Duty Agreements are offered to Lieutenant Commanders and above.



The accompanying chart III shows the ingrade distribution of chaplains by rank as of 1 January 1956.



Without using actual figures for obvious reasons, the accompanying chart (IV) shows a contrast between the ideal situation in order to maintain normal tours of duty for chaplains in shore billets and sea billets and the actual conditions. As the Navy is a "sea-going outfit" the situation is understandable and calls for tight maneuvering in order to approach the normal rotation of chaplains. Sea billets include those aboard ships, with Fleet Marine Force units, and overseas shore base activities. Certain billets, technically sea billets (such as those with the Fleet Marine Force within the continental limits of U.S.), have been designated Gray Areas and may be used for rotation purposes as shore billets. From the chart it looks as though this would be a complete solution; however, it is only a partial solution because of the ranks involved.

Work of Chaplain at USCG Receiving Station

Jack D. Richardson, JO3, USCG

The USCG Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey, is one of four Coast Guard units which rate a chaplain under Congressional provision; others are the USCG Training Station, Groton, Connecticut; USCG Academy, New London, Connecticut; USCG Receiving Center, Government Island, Alameda, California.

Too small to maintain a seperate Chaplains Corps of its own, the Coast Guard -- like the Marine Corps -- is

Chaplain Prickett interviewing a Coast Guard recruit.

supplied chaplains by the Navy for each of these four units. The chaplains presently are: Captain R.C. Hohenstein, CHC, USN, USCG Academy Chaplain; LCDR W.F. Nolan, CHC, USN, the Roman Catholic Chaplain at the USCG Academy; LCDR Robert Vitz, CHC, USN, at Alameda; and LCDR A.D. Prickett at Cape May.

FOUR UNITS WITH CHAPLAINS

No two of the Coast Guard's four such units are alike, as far as the chaplain is concerned. In New London he will come in contact with future officers, for the most part, since the Coast Guard Academy and Officer Candidate School are both housed there.

Just across the Thames River from New London stands the USCG Training Station at Groton where graduates from recruit training (and often men who have served many months of active duty) are engaged in studies leading to a petty officer rating in one specialized field or another.

At Cape May and Alameda he will be chaplain to young men fresh from civilian life who are undergoing recruit training of 12 weeks' duration. But at Alameda he will come in contact with Filipino enlistees who will serve as stewards throughout the service. Many of these men attend speech classes during their training period.

SIMILAR TO NAVY RECRUIT

At Cape May, the recruit's first contact with the chaplain is usually on Thursday of his first week of training, when in an introductory lecture the chaplain describes his duties in relation to the recruit's problems and moral and spiritual life in the service. He encourages the men to seek his advice on these issues. He informs them of the location of near-by churches and encourages their visiting the church of their choice while on liberty.

An information sheet, filled out in the same period, by each man, gives the chaplain a fairly complete general picture of each man he interviews, revealing his educational, family and religious backgrounds. The filling out of these sheets is strictly voluntary, but response is excellent and the system works well. The chaplain's assistant scans these sheets almost immediately and those who have requested an interview are called in during the same week. Often these information sheets reveal that some men are obviously in need of counsel, and, even though they might not have requested an appointment, they too are called in. And those who mention having taken an active part in their own church's life at home are invited and encouraged to remain active while in the service, especially by taking part in the Chapel Choir which will be discussed later.

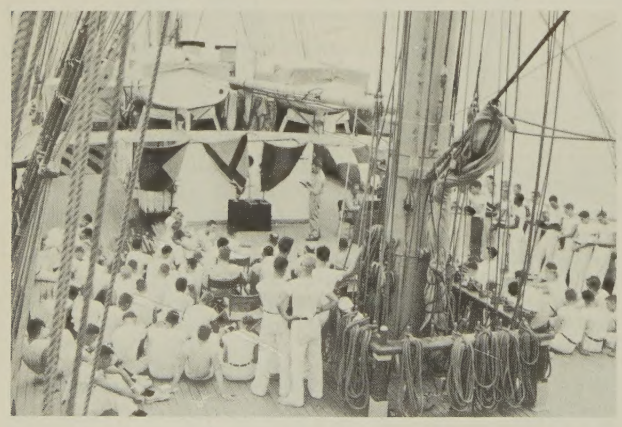
CHAPLAINS ASSISTANT

Incidentally, the work of the chaplain's assistant is much the same in the Coast Guard as it is in the Navy. This service has no chaplain's assistant rating as such, but these men are given yeoman ratings.

COLLATERAL DUTY

Again in this introductory lecture, the recruit is told of the chaplain's additional duties of Public Information Officer, Red Cross Liaison Officer, in addition to membership on the Center's Personnel Evaluation and Housing Boards.

As Public Information Officer he supervises the publication of the Center's weekly newspaper, SHIELD AND



CAPT Raymond C. Hohenstein, CHC, USN, U.S. Coast Guard Academy Chaplain is shown conducting divine services at sea in USCGC EAGLE, Aug. 1955, while on cruise at Bermuda with Cadets of the Class of 1957 and 1959.

View of United States Coast Guard Memorial Chapel, on grounds of Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

EAGLE, and directs the journalist in disseminating news releases on local and national levels.

He works with the Red Cross in emergency cases of all natures and assists in the Center's "Operation Blood Donor" when a local chapter of the American Red Cross comes to the Center bi-monthly to process volunteers. All Red Cross messages, both to and from this unit, pass through his office.

As a member of the Personnel Evaluation Board he assists the Command in ascertaining why particular individuals are having difficulty in adjusting to military life. Then, too, it is this board's job to recommend whether or not these men are qualified to continue in the service.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARACTER MATERIAL

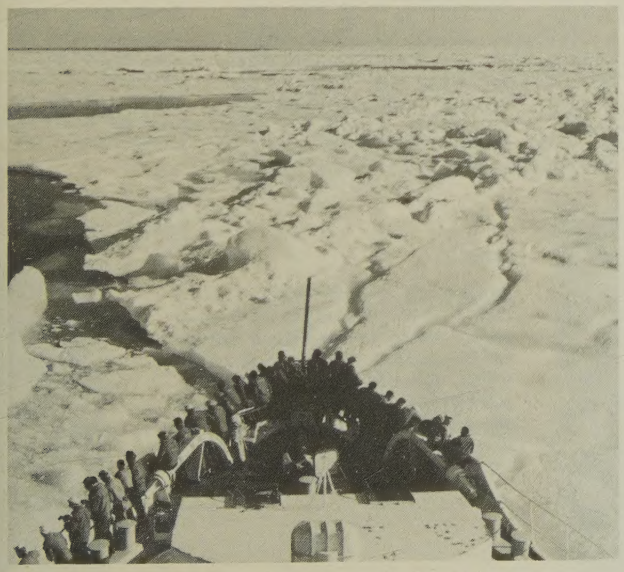
As each man leaves the Chapel upon the completion of the introductory lecture, his chaplain gives him a selection of religious pamphlets which are supplied, for the most part, by his own church for distribution to servicemen. The Gideon Society and the American Bible Society are most generous in supplying ample copies of the Scriptures so that each man may have his own copy. A wide selection of religious periodicals and tracts, available for the taking, are displayed in the library -- also through the courtesy of various church groups.

The recruit has six more classes with the chaplain during his twelve weeks at Cape May, and during those periods he follows a Character Guidance Lecture series used throughout the Navy Chaplains Corps. Flannelgraph charts and drawings and a series of films aid the chaplain in discussing religion, moral principles, sex, marriage and family life, and duty and responsibilities. Group discussion, encouraged in each of these classes, offer a "group therapy" approach to the problems and interests of recruits and sometimes become lively affairs.

DIVINE WORSHIP

Divine Services for Roman Catholic and Protestant men are held each Sunday in the Chapel at 0730 and 0830, respectively, while Jewish men attend service at a near-by Synagogue at 0830 the same day. The Protestant chaplain conducts the Protestant worship service while a priest from the City of Cape May comes aboard on Sundays and Holy Days for Mass and each Saturday for Confessions.

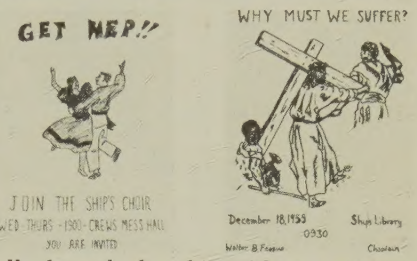
Volunteers from the recruit regiment comprise a Chapel Choir which sings in the Protestant service each week. Numbering around 20, they often visit near-by churches, schools and community gatherings on invitation.



The Coast Guard operates world wide. USCG NORTHWIND in McClure Strait, Canadian Northwest Territory.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

"The Navyman looks for signs and is accustomed to them" says Chaplain W.B. Feagins currently serving in the USS SALISBURY SOUND (AV-13). And with that in mind he tells about the way his Yeoman helps to get out the word about religious activities through the ship. Harlow R. Gibson, SN from Oakland, California, has put his talent to work as artist and leader of the campaign. One



cannot walk through the ship without noticing a call to choir, a call to Sunday School or to Bible Study. The posters are placed in the areas where the crew mostly assembles, whether it be the recreation area or compartments. If one were to walk aft into the crew's compartments, he might be met head on by a large poster depicting an "eyeball" looking straight at him. Below it the caption reads, "Our eye is on you - you are needed for the ship's choir."

Many times the efficacy of these posters is observed by the chaplain. He will be met with a greeting such as: "Good morning Chaplain, I will be at choir practice tonight," or "Hi Padre, will be with you at Bible Study."

"This method of advertising plus the spirit of Christian fellowship among these fine young men is one of the greatest means of bringing God to men and establishing an effectual ministry," says Chaplain Feagins.

FROM THE TRAINING DESK J-14

PROFESSIONAL SEMINARS – ACTIVE DUTY CHAPLAINS

The Chaplains Division has been authorized to institute a program of seminar training in professional areas for active duty Chaplains.

Two pilot seminars will be conducted this summer. At Norfolk, separate seminars for Protestant and Catholic Chaplains will be conducted in the area of homiletics. The second seminar, at San Diego, will be in counseling. These seminars will be led by prominent instructors from leading seminaries and universities.

Chaplains on duty in the immediate locale of the seminars will attend the combination lecture-workshop sessions for a period of one week.

The experience with these pilot sessions may indicate the expansion of the program so that several such seminars in theological and allied subjects may be scheduled each year.

POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

The selection of candidates for postgraduate training in the 1956-57 academic year has been completed.

The following Chaplains will attend the institutions indicated:

John H. SHILLING	Catholic University
Hugh C. EMBRY	Union Theological Seminary
Vincent J. LONERGAN	Catholic University
Cecil V. MARLEY	Menninger Foundation
Robert C. MC MILLAN	Menninger Foundation
John A. WIDMAN	Menninger Foundation
Paul C. HAMMERL	Notre Dame
Alfred R. SAEGER	Harvard
Marlin D. SEIDERS	Harvard
Guy M. LEONARD	Harvard

Instructions will be forthcoming concerning application for post-graduate training for the 1957-58 academic year.

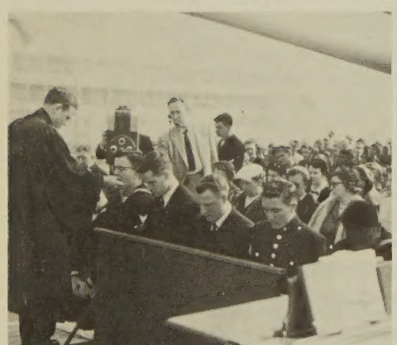
The Guests of honor at the National Observance in New York, the five Chiefs of Chaplains: (Left to right) RADM Edward B. Harp, Jr., 1953- ; RADM Robert D. Workman (RET) 1937-1945; CAPT Curtis H. Dickins (RET) 1926-1929; RADM William N. Thomas (RET) 1945-1949; RADM Stanton W. Salisbury (RET) 1949-1953. Seated are a portion of the honored guests; (l to r) His Eminence Archbishop Michael; Honorable Abe Stark; Honorable Charles S. Thomas; RADM Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, USN, Com 3ND; His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman.

Colton Hall
Chaplain

180Th Annivers

News about religion in the Navy spread across the Nation by radio, television, and the Press around the 28th of November 1955. By the mutual efforts of chaplains and commands the greatest public recognition of Navy religious life was put into operation. A widespread zeal accompanied this "public relations" project. Behind the many tributes paid to Navy chaplains past and present, there was a warm sincerity which brought humble pride to the Corps. It voiced the integral part chaplains play as they labor as the pastor, priest, and rabbi amongst their shipmates.

The complete story of the activities carried out for the observance cannot be briefly told. Almost every Navy publication carried stories about the work of chaplains and religion. Local newspapers featured Navy Chaplains. Radio and television programs "starred" chaplains and the role of religion in the Navy. Chaplains were invited to local churches to preach on the Sundays before and after the 28th of November. Special dinners and gatherings were held at Naval and Marine installations at which the commanders and staff attended. Official notices about the observance circulated among ships and stations throughout the Fleets so that resulting observances took place around the globe.



Chaplain H. E. Austin administering Holy Communion aboard USS LOS ANGELES as television cameras broadcast the service for the Anniversary.

NATIONAL OBSERVANCE

The National Observance was held in New York City at which the Secretary of the Navy gave the address. Chaplain Curtis Dickins was the honored guest. Dignitaries of church and state were present along with close to 600 guests. A part of Secretary Thomas' speech appears in this issue of the Bulletin. At Monterey, California, the oldest public building in the State, built by Navy Chaplain Walter Colton, was dedicated in his honor. Chaplain Floyd Dreith re
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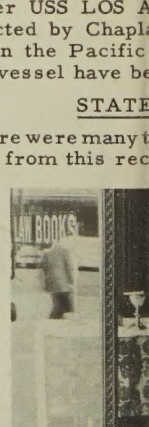
Anniversary celebration dinner in Kamidura, Japan. (Left to right) Chaplain W.H. Hoffman, MSTS; Chaplain P.B. Wintersteen, CNFE; and Chaplain H.A. Seymour, FLTACTS.



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180th Ann

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The Proclamation naming Nov. 28 as Navy Chaplains day in the City of New York is presented. Left to right: Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Commissioner of Commerce and Public Events; Honorable Abe Stark, President of the City Council; RADM Edward B. Harp, Jr. Chief of Chaplains; Captain Joshua L. Goldberg, 3ND Chaplain.

- Recapitulation

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e Corps and their ab-
iates the apprecia-

tion and gratitude of all chaplains. As examples here are two such statements made on the West Coast: Major General John C. McQueen, USMC "...we Marines are equally as proud of your Corps' outstanding record of devoted service and of the fact that so many of you are serving among our own ranks. "And by Admiral Felix B. Stump "...the sacrificial and devoted ministry of the chaplains has been noted with grateful pride and respect as they have served alongside men in uniform both in times of national emergencies and periods of peace. It is hoped that the anniversary may inspire even greater efforts toward the spiritual and moral growth of naval and marine corps personnel and their dependents."

THE CHURCHES

The churches of the nation from whom all chaplains come, joined in the salute thus demonstrating their gratitude for the past work of her clergymen in uniform, as well as the close support for the continuing ministry in the Navy.

COMPLETE COMPILATION IN HISTORY

A comprehensive account of the 180th Anniversary will appear in the next volume of the Chaplain Corps History. The Chief of Chaplains is well aware of the tremendous amount of work put into this celebration both by chaplains and their commands. The gratitude of the whole Corps goes out to our shipmates. With warmed hearts from this experience of demonstrated trust placed in the chaplains by the military establishment the ministry is made more effective. The closing advice of the President's greeting reads: "...And I am confident that they will continue to discharge their future responsibilities with the distinction that has characterized the efforts of their predecessors."

First Prov Marine Air Ground Task Force luncheon on the chapel grounds upon the 180th Anniversary. Hawaii.

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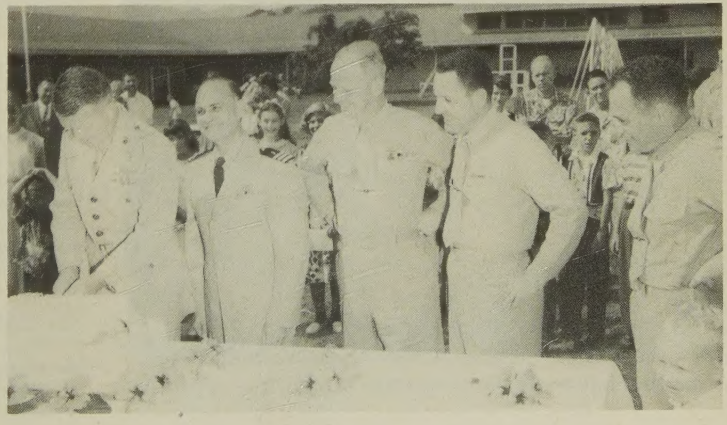
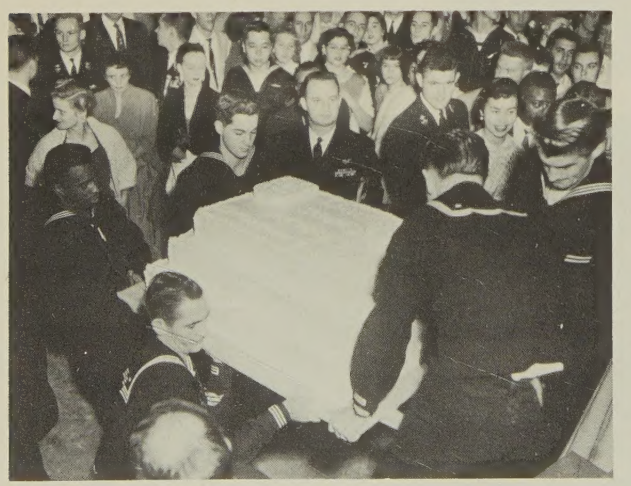


Over 300 Marines and Navy Personnel attended the 180th Anniversary celebration at the Mo-Kapu school grounds, Oahu. Brig. Gen. E. C. Dyer cut the first piece of cake. Chaplain (l to r) CDR J. M. Kleckner; LCDR F. Ruder; LTJG J. P. Berbeur; and LTJG T.E. Ford.

180Th Anniversary -- Recapitulation continued

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickins pronounces the Benediction at the National Observance.

Dedication of Colton Hall to the Chaplain on 28 Nov 1955



180th Anniversary cake at NAS, Kingsville, Texas.

GLEANINGS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

Most of the Annual Reports for 1955 have been received. A few statements from these by and about chaplains are recorded below.

"I supervised a system of Bible Study for Protestant men of the Regiment. This Bible course is non-denominational in character and is conducted as a 'Conference Course' in method. Each man studies his lesson individually and reports in to me once each week for examination. Upon completion of the course (3 months) each man will be presented a diploma for his work. This system I originated because it is difficult in the Fleet Marine Force to get a group of men together at one time. It is proving highly successful. The course we are using is 'Through the Bible Study' by Harlin J. Roper, published by 'Through the Bible Publishers' in Dallas, Texas."

Not alone:

"I have no yeoman, so I take care of the necessary paper work which arises."

Endorsement by command:

"Forwarded with appreciation for devotion to duty and splendid services rendered this and all other locally based commands towards the improvement of morale in this isolated area."

A Hospital chaplain:

"In working among the sick, depressed, dying, psychosomatic, I feel a real need of the Great Physician, the Lord Jesus Christ, in healing, cleansing, and curing. The response is good among the patients, for many of the young men it is a time of revaluation and deep thought along spiritual lines."

About collateral activities by an Amphib chaplain:

"Chaplains have been urged, in the interest of their primary mission, to make their contribution in this field as far as possible one of an advisory nature. Working with, assisting, training, and so forth, but not to get tied down to any one ship. The value of Happy-Hours, athletics, libraries, movies, ship's parties, and the habitability program in the interest of high morale, should have the chaplain's backing and assistance.

It has been our contention that the chaplains should be able to make a positive constructive contribution, to offer solutions not problems, to be an asset not a liability, that if 'God is brought to men and men to God,' if the highest in character is pursued and a high morale is attained, then the best in personnel readiness is achieved to the end that our commands can 'deliver' on the missions assigned us, in the Amphibious Force."

A Command endorsement:

"The chaplain has been of great value to the ship's personnel, irrespective of their faith, as a positive moral force. He has energetically and imaginatively developed and pursued programs for the general welfare of the crews and a better understanding of human relationships among the individuals of the crews. His nightly prayers broadcast at taps have been both consoling and inspirational. In fact, large credit is due him for the exemplary conduct record of the ship's personnel on this WesPac deployment. There have been no disciplinary incidents of significance ashore or aboard."

A chaplains summation:

"This has been an eventful tour of duty. Days of National and Catholic significance were observed with an appropriate service. The measure of the chaplain's success was that the Commanding Officer was interested and cooperated in anything that helped to better the welfare and morale of the men, not only materially but also spiritually. Therefore, the chaplain's endeavor was to bring God to the men and men to God the Navy way."

Another Command endorsement:

"The Commanding Officer is pleased to endorse this annual report which only partially indicates the outstanding work accomplished by the Base Chaplain during this past year."

THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN OUR NAVY

EXCERPTS FROM THE ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, THE HONORABLE CHARLES S. THOMAS, ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE 180TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHAPLAIN CORPS, PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, 28 NOVEMBER 1955.

THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN OUR NAVY

No organization achieves the venerable age of 180 years unless it has survived the year-by-year tests of service, progress and performance. We are assembled here tonight to pay tribute to such an organization on the occasion of the 180th anniversary of the founding of the Navy's Chaplain Corps, which since colonial times has played such a vital part in the moral climate of our Navy and Marine Corps and the spiritual welfare of their personnel. As the Navy has grown, so has the Chaplain Corps, expanding its work and playing an ever-increasing role in the religious life of the service.

The growth, increased stature, and service of the Chaplain Corps has never been more evident or more needed than it is today. A great share of the credit for the progress of the last quarter century of the Corps can be given to the five living Chiefs of Chaplains who are present tonight. After World War I, Chaplain Dickins led the Corps to a position of esteem and prestige as a vital part of the entire naval establishment. Under Chaplain Workman during World War II the Corps came to maturity and achieved its greatest numerical strength. Under Chaplain Thomas, the Chaplain Corps consolidated its wartime gains and new-found purpose. Under Chaplain Salisbury, the ministry of the Corps to the naval service became more effective. And now under Chaplain Harp, the Corps is rendering the type of ministry which is promoting moral and spiritual maturity.

CHAPLAIN DICKINS' NAVY AND TODAY'S

One of the five living Chiefs of Chaplains that we honor at this 180th birthday -- Chaplain Dickins -- has had the unique honor of having lived through exactly one-half of that time. He was born the year Lincoln was assassinated.

There is one other contrast which is particularly meaningful to the Chaplain Corps. The Navy of Chaplain Dickins' youth was a small Navy composed largely of career people. Today, the personnel picture is totally different. It's a younger Navy where the average age of our sailor man is less than 24 years. It's a married Navy, many more of our sailors are getting married and at a younger age. It's a family Navy. It's a Navy of children. And it's a Navy of part-career men and part short-term sailors, the latter group serving for four years and then passing back to civilian life.

Because of these contrasts, the Navy is depending more and more on its Chaplain Corps to improve the moral fibre and religious welfare of the hundreds of thousands of youths who serve in it, to give spiritual guidance to the growing numbers of dependents and children who are part of it, to bolster the religious spirit and thereby the fighting strength of the service, and to join with the church and the school in expanding the spiritual horizons of our nation.

MORE CHAPLAINS

There are more chaplains afloat than ever before. Chaplains are being assigned to ships and groups of ships that have never before had them. Admiral Burke, our dynamic Chief of Naval Operations, only recently requested that additional chaplains be made available for destroyer divisions. We now have chaplains on every cruiser. We have two chaplains on every large carrier. The U.S. Marines have always appreciated the value of the chaplains' ministry and General Shepherd, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, recently asked for more.

REASONS FOR GROWTH

There are several reasons for this growth. The first, I think, is the fact that the seafaring life is basically a religious life which brings the sailor and marine close to God. The sailor crossing the seas or the airmen spanning the skies above them cannot avoid seeing the majesty of God's creation. At sea he cannot fail to notice the peace, the power, the mystery, and the vastness of the heavens and the oceans. Moreover, at sea, there is a higher probability of risk. The sailor, airman and marine, especially in time of war, must face the rigors of the seafaring life which bring them close to the fundamental question of life and death. At sea there is time during the long, often dull hours of a nocturnal watch for a man to be alone with himself and his God. There is plenty of work, and time for play, but there is also time to think. In such surroundings, a man's thoughts inevitably turn to home and to God.

Secondly, there has been growth in our Chaplain Corps because there is awareness and appreciation of the fact that a religious man is the best type of fighting man. It has often been thought that the best type of fighter is a drinking, brawling, carousing, profane man. World War II disproved, if proof was ever needed, how false such an idea is. The religious man is always more disciplined, self-controlled, more dependable and reliable, and more courageous and steadfast in time of danger. He is the finest and best type of man, in or out of uniform.

TO FAMILIES

Thirdly, the size and work of the Navy's Chaplain Corps has grown because the Navy appreciates and has willingly accepted its responsibilities to the families of the nation for their youth. The Navy has, as have all the Armed Forces, joined with the church and the school to repair our breeched social ramparts, to help solve our national problems of social and juvenile delinquency. Every year, the Navy and Marine Corps takes into its ranks approximately a quarter of a million young men. It is our duty not only to train them for a vocation in the Navy, to watch over and improve their physical welfare but we must also guard and improve their spiritual welfare. In all the great

MIDSHIPMAN CRUISES also will be in effect shortly. It has always been a chaplains good fortune to have these enthusiastic Navy men on board. They enter wholeheartedly into every religious activity offered them. The picture shows members of the mid-shipman choir at sea in the USS IOWA in 1955.

problems with which we deal in the Department of Defense, I know of none that is given greater attention than those which have to do with the spiritual and moral guidance of our young men. From the time a young man enters the Navy until the time he musters out, he is the beneficiary of a program aimed at developing him into a mature, responsible, righteous, and God-fearing individual. This religious interest commences with a personal interview by a chaplain to determine each man's religious background. In addition to this religious ministry, the Chaplain Corps of the Navy and Marine Corps assists in an education program in the form of lectures and discussions in keeping with the religious beliefs of the individual. This character education program is designed to promote the development of moral, spiritual and religious values. Every opportunity is provided for each recruit to become acquainted with divine services in the Navy. He is also invited to participate in the Bible study and religious instruction classes which are held during the evening hours

NAVY ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY

I can assure you that the Navy and Marine Corps takes its responsibility for the moral training of our young men very seriously. After a few months training, these young recruits may be serving in some distant place or going ashore on foreign soil. Each and every one is taught that he is a representative of his country and an ambassador of our way of life. On my last trip to Europe, I was proud to be told by our Ambassadors and many foreign officials that the thousands of our young sailors who go ashore are friendly, courteous and respectful and make the best possible impression on the people of the cities, ports, and countries they visit. This teaching is done primarily by the chaplains and you can indeed be proud of these young men who represent you abroad.

STRENGTH, DEDICATION, SPIRITUALITY

The last and most important reason for the growth of the Navy's Chaplain Corps is external to the Navy, and the explanation can be found in the evolution and maturing of our national character. I believe that the period of World War II, its trials and tears, and its tense aftermath are serving to mature this beloved country of ours. Before we did not fully appreciate either our position or our destiny in world affairs. We have since risen to a position of world leadership, and even more important to an awareness of what that leadership means. World leadership, as with any form of leadership, is accompanied by responsibilities. Our elevation to this position was not planned or intentional on our part, but neither was it accidental. On our shoulders as a nation rests the responsibility for preserving and protecting God's work and way on earth. This work and this way is now being challenged as never before. The people of the United States are beginning to understand the elemental nature of the struggle: the forces of God for freedom and right versus the forces of atheism for slavery and tyranny. On our nation's strength, dedication and spirituality rests the fate and future of the world.

CHALLENGE TO CHAPLAINS

The high purpose which this nation can serve is a weighty challenge to the zeal and devotion of the Chaplain Corps of the United States Navy. Your daily work improves the individual's character -- and good character is the bedrock of good citizenship. You thereby improve the social structure of our country. But most of all, your work equips the men and women of our Navy and Marine Corps to perform a mission for God in the days ahead.

As the Corps stands at its 180th birthday, it is well to recount and be proud of its accomplishments and progress. But this celebration is also an opportunity to rededicate the Corps' energy and spirit of devotion to the tasks which lie ahead. The mission of the Chaplain Corps is unchanged and all important: that mission is not only to bring the men and women of our Navy and Marine Corps along with their dependents a more intimate knowledge and closer relationship with God, but to convert that knowledge and relationship into tangible action for the building of a stronger nation, a better world, and a brighter tomorrow.

"..And Never the Twain Shall Meet." Highline

Because of a polite (but strong) rivalry, a revelation is being made of the feats of chaplains making high-line transfers at sea.

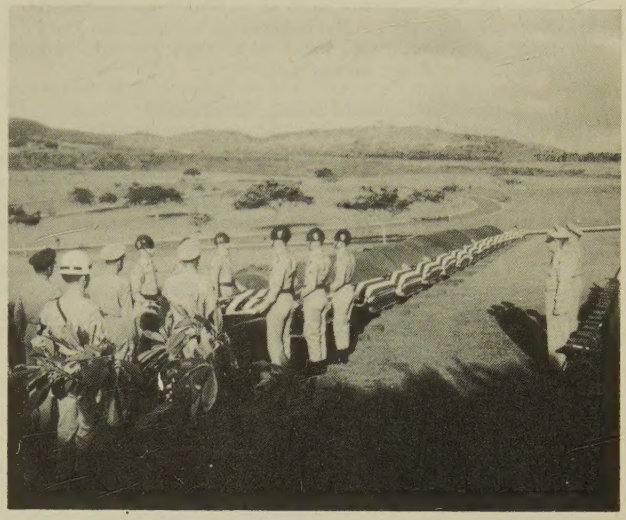
It began with a news release from the Pacific that LTJG Peter J. Ferreri, CHC, USNR, was believed to have set a record with 53 transfers at sea. The transfers were made under varied conditions of weather (a few in the Atlantic before he was reassigned) and the rest with the Pacific Destroyer Force over a 25 month tour of duty. In order to be sure about the claim, the Atlantic Destroyer Force chaplain was questioned about his records. Immediately the word returned that the largest number of high-line transfers in that Fleet was held by Chaplain R.J. Gentile who made 61 "crossings" over a 15 month period. The Atlantic group reassuringly stressed that the figures they offered were not complete and that they could be up'ed if CRUDESPAC appeared to threaten the mark. Also consideration must be made to the "fact that the Pacific has no weather to compare with the North Atlantic in winter."

Unaware of the mounting ire in the Atlantic, the Pacific group sent out another news release that LTJG E.D. Ingebretson with a destroyer squadron in WesPac had hit the line 21 times within a four month period. Moreover, Chaplain Ferreri was reported as having made 7 transfers in one day. The Atlantic Group has a record of Chaplain S.R. Hardman having made 5 transfers in one day.

The resolution to which ocean group is tops hangs on the probability of chaplains reporting their activities to their Force chaplains. No matter whether in East or West the chaplain is a welcome sight to the "can" sailors as he slides across the highline, clutching Bible and regalia in his lap waiving greetings to his sea-going parishioners.

One of the news releases had this to say about a command of a "Flying Parson." "...It is alleged in some circles that the Squadron Commander favors the transfers in order to legitimately get in some seamanship training on Sundays. He has denied that allegation but readily admits that the added practice has naturally resulted in improved performance and claims that (____) Division's high line transfer proficiency is now unequalled in the fleet."

Unknown Korean War Dead Honored



Beginning and completion of "Operation Glory" from Japan to National Cemetery, Hawaii.

On the 20th of January 1956 the unknown dead of the American military forces who lost their lives during the Korean War were honored in memorial services in Japan which started the joint-services' "Operation Glory."

The ceremony was held alongside the light cruiser USS MANCHESTER which carried the first 50 of approximately 850 bodies of unknown American servicemen to their final resting place in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu.

The ceremony honored all these unknown soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen. It was steeped in tradition and fitting solemnity, and attended by many of the highest ranking U.S. military men in the Far East.

General L.L. Lemnitzer, C-in-C of the Far East and U.N. Commands and principal speaker at the ceremony, paid tribute to the Korean dead when he said, "Their sacrifice has given reality, meaning and purpose to the guarantees inscribed in the United Nations charter that all peoples of all nations...may live securely in dignity, in freedom and in justice.

"...We are seeking in the only way left to us," the General said "to express some of the tenderness, sorrow, and pride which their stricken families would have shown as they laid these honored dead to rest."

The memorial ceremony was opened with an invocation by Cdr. P.B. Wintersteen, Force Chaplain for ComNavFE. Speeches followed from Lt. Gen. B. Bierwirth, C-in-C of the British Commonwealth Forces, Korea; Lt. Gen. C.D. Palmer, USA, Deputy Commanding General, AFFE/8th Army; Maj. Gen. T.A. Wornham, USMC, Commanding General, Third MarDiv; Vice Admiral William M. Callaghan, USN, ComNavFE; Maj. Gen. K.P. McNaughton, USAF, Vice Commander, FEAF; and finally General Lemnitzer.

Admiral Callaghan, in his remarks, said, "...No words can express our gratitude to those who die that others might live. As these fallen heroes are borne to their final resting place, let us strive to honor them not with words, but with what we believe. This is a time for all of us to remember and to rededicate our lives toward the faith and purpose for which they died."

As the four caskets, each representing the unknown dead from one of the four services, were carried onto the Manchester, a solemn funeral march played by the 293rd Army band marked cadence for the military pallbearers and escorts.

Forty members of the Far East Command Honor Guard, ten from each service, flanked the brow on both sides each presenting arms as the first of three chaplains leading the procession passed him on the gangplank. They held the salute until the last pallbearers passed.

Six Army pallbearers led by four Army escorts followed the Chaplains. Then came ten marines, ten sailors, and ten airmen, each group escorting and bearing a casket.

Following brief ceremonies aboard the cruiser, three volleys were fired by a 40-man firing party on the pier. Taps were then sounded and a few minutes later the Manchester freed her lines and slipped quietly from Yokosuka harbor.

Once again with good weather approaching Boy Scouts will be visiting Naval Installations throughout the nation. Every effort is made by the Navy to encourage this type of activity with elaborate plans and programs. It is not too early for chaplains to see that they fit themselves into the scheduling. Special consideration to welcome the Scouts to Divine Services as well as to let the boys meet and hear about the chaplain and religion in the Navy will be welcomed by the leaders.

continued from page 3

entertainment or in other ways, to violate every one of these standards, would be sheer hypocrisy.

Admiral Burke's admonition is directly pertinent (Discipline in the Navy): "There must be continuous concern about men, and not concern just when they get into trouble or about to ship over or get out."

(2) Interview and Instruction

At the same time, the command is directed to insure that all personnel be reached by personal interview and by group instruction, on matters promoting the realization of moral, spiritual and religious values, consistent with the religious beliefs of individuals concerned. This particular phase of the overall program is generally entitled the Character Education program. The following paragraphs describe briefly what the Chaplains Division has done in relation to Character Education program up to this point, always remembering that this is not a Chaplain's program and not a religious program. It is a command program, in no wise a substitute for religion, or the primary ministry of the chaplain.

On Site Surveys

For the past several years the Chaplains Division has had assigned teams of Chaplains doing certain research work in the field. Two Chaplains have worked in the Orient, two with forces afloat, two with shore stations, U.S., one with officers. Their time was devoted exclusively to a survey of conditions. They spent many months visiting commanding and executive officers and their subordinates, living with men, observing their attitudes and actions at work and on liberty, conscientiously using every means at their disposal to uncover some of the basic needs of naval and marine personnel.

At the present time, there are two chaplains in the Portsmouth Retraining Command, doing the same sort of research work under the supervision of Colonel Rixey, and three chaplains at OCS, Newport, working under the supervision of Captain Perkins. Let it be understood that the primary work of these chaplains has been research in these areas.

What has the research produced? Among other things to date, a series of published materials for use by chaplains in giving Character Education group instructions, in the various areas described above. These publications are as follows:

U. S. Navy and Marine Corps Character Education Program: Brief explanatory brochure.

Our Moral and Spiritual Growth Here and Now, NavPers 91962: six Guided Discussions for use by Chaplains assigned to Service Schools Commands.

Because of You, NavPers 15874: Twenty Guided Discussions for use by Chaplains assigned to Forces Afloat.

My Life In The Far East, NavPers 15881: Twelve Guided Discussions for use by Chaplains assigned to Far East Commands.

This Is My Life, NavPers 15884 (in process of publication): six Guided Discussions for use by Chaplains assigned to shore-based personnel, CONUS.

The Protection of Moral Standards and Character Education Program (In process of publication): described later in this discussion.

Recruit Training Series - prepared by Armed Forces Chaplains: a series of six lectures, presently being revised.

Use of This Material

How do these materials work in the hands of the Chaplain? They are called guided discussions - to distinguish them from free-for all gripe sessions, or Moral bull-sessions. These are carefully controlled and directed, so that the discussion leader knows exactly where he and the group are going at all times. Defined goals and objectives must be achieved. The instructor is not interested in "discussion for discussion's sake."

How can one be sure of achieving the goal of the discussions? Because of the painstaking experimentation that went into the preparation of these discussions. They were tried on group after group, almost all over the world, till it was known exactly what question would provoke exactly what answer, which would in turn lead to the next question, and carefully guided discussion.

All the while the group feels that it is engaging in purely free and spontaneous discussion, and it actually is; but the chaplain knows exactly what answers he will receive, what the group will say, in what direction the discussion will move, and what principles will be recognized before the discussion is completed.

So, for example, using discussion 2, of Because of You, the instructor can move into any group of Naval personnel, ask his questions, or make his statements exactly as written, and know almost with certainty what the answers will be from the group. The main point of the discussion is to get the group to recognize and express the fact that we are in military service, over and above every other reason, because it is absolutely essential to the defense of our nation, and the human rights for which it stands, and to help them understand that the lowliest job of the least whitehat aboard is tremendously important in the whole picture.

An illustration is in order. The Instructor appears before the group, picks any individual at random, and asks: "Why are you here?" Invaribly he will be momentarily flabbergasted. The Instructor asks another, and another, and another. Most of the answers will begin: "Because the division officer told me to come here, etc." The Instructor goes on to ask: "How many of you want to be here?" A few - usually a very few - will raise their hands. The next question, asked of various individuals,

PAPAL BLESSINGS TO NAVY

On January 27th, 1956, Pope Pius XII received in private audience Chaplain Maurice Sheehy, USNR at the Vatican. The Pope at the request of Chaplain Sheehy extended his special blessings to all men and women of the Navy and Marine Corps. Pope Pius XII has been very generous in receiving many delegations of service personnel and has attempted whenever possible to give special audiences to men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Monsignor Sheehy reported that his Holiness was in excellent physical condition and discussed with great interest all naval activities.

is: "Why did you come in?" Various answers, such as desire to travel, see the world, avoid the army, etc., will be given. But finally, weaving all these answers together, and continuing the probing, one finds the group beginning to express - and express strongly - the answer the Instructor is seeking: namely, that the world situation demands our presence in the military. The group then goes on to express beautifully what would happen if we threw away our ships and planes, etc. Before you know it, the group is telling the Instructor and the other members of the group how important they are - much more effectively than if the Instructor had tried to tell them this. The discussion then moves into the area of the personal worth and personal responsibility of every man aboard, in the sight of God, his country, his family, and the world at large.

4.5 Million Sailors

Now how much has been done in this instructional program to date? We have figures only on what Chaplains have done. Time does not permit showing the breakdown in type commands, but in a two year period Chaplains alone have conducted more than 67,000 group discussions, with a total attendance of more than 4 and a half million personnel. These are strictly Character Education discussions: they are not the chaplain's religious ministry, divine services, interviews, religious instructions, etc.

There are slightly over 800 chaplains in the Navy. Is it realistic to believe that they can much longer maintain this pace, and effectively perform the multiple duties of their religious ministry at the same time?

Not a Chaplain's Program

The Chaplains Corps has "carried the ball" in the effort to fulfill its responsibility in the program. But its job, as the Instruction states, is merely to support the command. The program itself must never be thought of as a Chaplains' program, supported by the command. The initiative, the overall work, the real expanse and development, not only of the Character Education program, but of the overall program to protect and develop moral standards, must come from the military leaders!

Final Comments

A publication is being prepared by the Chaplains Division entitled the Protection of Moral Standards and Character Education Program. It is designed to spell out the entire program in detail. It brings into one place all Navy Regulations and instructions concerning moral and spiritual standards. It explains the moral and constitutional basis of the program. It describes the extent of the program, future planning, underlying philosophy. It discusses the teaching techniques used in character education, the selection of instructors from line officers and petty officers to do much of what is presently being done by chaplains. This publication should be printed early in 1956. (Outline appeared in Navy Chaplain's Bulletin, Winter 1955).

Prior to preparing the manuscript, the chaplains assigned visited a great number of military offices in Washington, and a number of civilian and educational agencies as well. The purpose was to include all contributions of worth. It will interest leaders to know that many hours were spent in careful study of the research materials reported by the Office of Naval Research, Personnel Analysis, OAFIE, Research Division, and others who have done painstaking work in the general areas or group dynamics, human relations, and leadership. The work produced by these offices is truly marvelous. Their efforts to apply advanced methods of psychology, statistical analysis, factor analysis and other scientific techniques (role-playing) in the area of human relations and leadership, is most gratifying.

Essence: Spiritual Fiber

But the Chaplains Division asks that it never be forgotten that no psychological, sociological or other scientific research can ever prescind from the one dimension that is absolutely essential: the moral and spiritual nature of human persons.

The Chaplains Division is most anxious to use every available scientific finding or technique in attempting to uncover the major problems of personnel and the means of meeting them. But the primary offering which it makes to the military leaders of the Naval Establishment, is the offering of unreserved, uncompromising, total support in the indispensable area of moral and spiritual and religious values.

The Chaplains agree wholeheartedly with a statement made in ONRs publication Groups, Leadership and Men. After an entire week in reporting the results of a vast number of research projects in the area of leadership, psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, and other scientists involved, boldly made the statement: "We have faced moral and ethical and value issues frequently this week; they appear to be inescapable in the work we do."

The Chaplains Corps is grateful for the many doors opened in the past. It looks forward with keen anticipation to the ever-increasing opportunities of assisting military leaders ashore and afloat in the protection of moral standards and character education, "to strengthen the moral, spiritual, and religious lives of the officers and men of the Naval Establishment in order that the service may not fall into disrepute and to assure the country of a responsible and disciplined Naval Establishment."

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

GUARDIAN OF OUR COUNTRY

The United States Navy is responsible for maintaining control of the sea and is a ready force on watch at home and overseas, capable of strong action to preserve the peace or of instant offensive action to win in war.

It is upon the maintenance of this control that our country's glorious future depends. The United States Navy exists to make it so.

WE SERVE WITH HONOR

Tradition, valor and victory are the Navy's heritage from the past. To these may be added dedication, discipline and vigilance as the passwords of the present and future.

At home or on distant stations, we serve with pride, confident in the respect of our country, our shipmates, and our families.

Our responsibilities sober us; our adversities strengthen us.

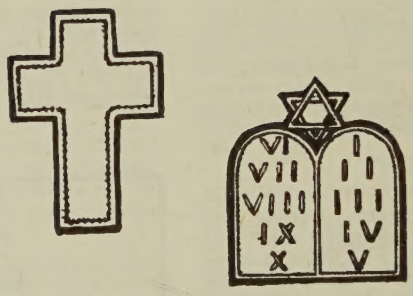
Service to God and Country is our special privilege. We serve with honor.

THE FUTURE OF THE NAVY

The Navy will always employ new weapons, new techniques and greater power to protect and defend the United States on the sea, under the sea, and in the air.

Now and in the future, control of the sea gives the United States her greatest advantage for the maintenance of peace and for victory in war.

Mobility, surprise, dispersal and offensive power are the keynotes of the new Navy. The roots of the Navy lie in a strong belief in the future, in continued dedication to our tasks, and in reflection on our heritage from the past. Never have our opportunities and our responsibilities been greater.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